Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

BUDGET SESSION—JUNE 1930.

FIRST DAY—*Friday, 13th June 1930.*

The Budget Session of the re-constituted Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 Noon on the 13th June 1930.

The Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats at 12 Noon.

The names of members present are given as an Appendix.

The proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following address:—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

It is my privilege to extend to you all, and especially to those who are new comers to this House, a hearty welcome to this, the first session of the newly constituted Assembly. The meetings you will attend here will inspire you with further enthusiasm in the service of the country. The experience and the knowledge you acquire on the floor of the House will enable you to discharge your duties as citizens and public men and women with greater satisfaction to yourselves and benefit to your fellow-citizens.

I have referred to the duties of the members of this House. You will agree, that private citizens too have their duties and responsibilities, and the country expects service of one kind or another from every one of its citizens according to his or her capacity and opportunity. Association in such public work as you will be doing will stimulate this sense of personal individual duty to the State.

This is the first occasion on which the House enjoys the privilege and happiness of having ladies among its members.

I will ask you to join me in congratulating ourselves upon their presence here and in offering them the warmest welcome. I welcome the ladies, not only because of their practical knowledge of many matters of which mere men are ignorant, not only because of their ready sympathy with all who are suffering or in distress, but because I believe it is essential to the welfare of Mysore, as it is to that of India in general, that the women should work hand in hand with the men, who can never reach the common goal without their aid.

We are meeting to-day under the shadow of a world-wide depression. Day by day we take up our newspapers to find reports of over-production of this, that or the other commodity, whether it be silver, tin or copper, wheat or wool, tea, coffee, rubber or ground-nuts, the produce of the mills in Lancashire or in Bombay, the motor cars with which America is flooding the country, or even the chemical products that are becoming the bases of so many industries. We know that over-production results in unemployment for workers, and loss for the capitalists, and the wisest among us are still pursuing a vain search for the way out, since every road that we can think of seems to lead us back in a vicious circle to the point from which we started.

Nor has this wave of depression been without its influence upon the governments of the world. Great Britain in the twelfth year after the war has had to raise her income-tax again to four shillings and six pence in the pound, which would mean, translated into our currency, more than 3½ annas in the rupee. The Government of India also have had to impose new taxes to balance their budget, and to borrow in England at over 6 per cent, a rate which we thought was only a temporary consequence of the War.

I am very glad that I am able to present to you a budget which does not repeat these features. Crying as is the need for more money, we are not proposing any new taxation, and though we do anticipate issuing shortly the prospectus of a loan, a great part of the money that we propose to borrow is to be used to meet an older loan which expires next year, and we hope we shall secure it at a lower rate of interest than we are now paying. At the same time it is no use trying to disguise from you the fact, that it is only with great difficulty that a position of equilibrium has been secured. Our budget balances, but it does not do much more. In other words, we are living fully up to our income. That is a condition of affairs for which I make no excuses. The activities of

Governments in general, and of our Government in particular, are extending in many directions, and new activities mean new expenditure, and in most places new taxes. At the same time, in these days of new processes, of rationalisation, and of world-wide combines, progress is essential to existence. It is not possible to mark time. We must either set our faces forward and struggle ahead, or be swept back by the tide.

Revenue Account, 1929-30.

Before I introduce to you the figures for the year that is in prospect, I shall, as usual, briefly review the revised anticipations of the current year's Revenue and Capital transactions.

In the budget framed a year ago, we expected to realise a total revenue of Rs. 371 lakhs, and provided for a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of an equal amount.

According to the Revised Estimates, prepared on the basis of the information so far available, both the total revenue and expenditure are likely to exceed the budget by about Rs. 3 lakhs.

The increase in incomings is noticeable under Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Assigned Tract Revenue, Interest, Communications and Hydro-Electric Works, which give an aggregate improvement of about Rs. 8½ lakhs. This is partly counterbalanced by a fall in receipts from Income-tax, Stamps, Miscellaneous and Railways. There has also been a falling off in respect of Royalty on Gold and Power Supply to the Mines as a result of the recent strike at the Kolar Gold Field, but for which the position would have been still better than it is.

The increase in expenditure is attributable mainly to the arrangements made for His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Mysore in November last.

The net result of the year's revenue account will be a surplus of Rs. 30,000.

Capital Account, 1929-30.

In the budget of this year, we provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 93 lakhs. At the time of framing it, the prospects of a loan looked favourable and we thought we were justified in going full speed ahead. Since then a number of causes, some of them external to India, have resulted in serious fluctuations in, and ultimate tightening

of, the money market, and we have thought it the path of prudence to contract our programme, a very careful review of which has resulted in reduction by an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs. On the other hand, we have felt that we had no option but to make a commencement with one large new work, namely, the Tippagondanahalli Project, and we have allotted to that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for expenditure in the current year. In the net result, our total programme of capital expenditure is reduced to Rs. 90 lakhs.

Revenue Account, 1930-31.

I shall now pass on to the Budget. The provisional Estimates for the next year have been prepared on the expectation of a total revenue of Rs. 379¾ lakhs, and the programme of expenditure chargeable to the year's income has been fixed at Rs. 379¼ lakhs, leaving a margin of half a lakh. In addition to this, it is proposed to draw, as usual, a sum of Rs. 6½ lakhs from the Irrigation Reserve to finance part of the outlay on Irrigation Works.

A detailed explanation of the estimates has been given in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and I shall only refer to the more outstanding features.

Land Revenue, Excise, Communications and the Electrical Department are expected to show an improvement in revenue.

The Record of Rights Scheme has so far more than fulfilled expectations, and there is a widespread demand for its extension. Provision has accordingly been made for its introduction into as many taluks as possible during the next year. Meanwhile a large amount of Record of Rights fees is now in arrears, and steps are being taken to collect them. The Revenue Commissioner anticipates a gross receipt of Rs. 4 lakhs under the scheme, of which about two lakhs will be expended on temporary establishment, labour and other charges, and the balance will be an addition to the Land Revenue.

Some increase in Excise Revenue is anticipated as the result of competitive bids in the auction sales of Excise privileges. While it has been the constant endeavour of the Government to support reasonable proposals for combating the drink evil, we cannot be blind to the fact that total prohibition is an ideal not yet in sight, and that there is much constructive work to be done before the goal can be reached.

Increase in the motor transport facilities in the State is

reflected in the collections from Tolls and Motor License fees. We are also in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the refund of our share of the proceeds of the additional petrol tax of two annas a gallon that is being levied since 1st April 1929. The amount, when received, will be credited to the Road Fund, and be appropriated to the improvement of our roads.

You will be interested to note that the Electrical Revenue is showing steady progress. It is anticipated that during the next year there will be increased consumption of power by the Metur Works, the Mill industries and other concerns in Bangalore, and the rural lighting installations and irrigation pumps. We have accordingly taken credit for an improvement in revenue of two lakhs.

Expenditure, 1930-31.

Turning now to Expenditure, I may state at the outset that the departmental demands have been subjected to the closest scrutiny and that the estimate of revenue outgoings has, in the aggregate, not been permitted to exceed the current year's budget level. There are only a few expenditure items to which I need invite your attention.

In the Land Revenue Department, the re-organisation of the subordinate staff is overdue. We made a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the current year's budget, and sanctioned, in Government Order No. R. 1305-14—L.R. 105-28-104, dated 13th August 1929, a partial scheme of revision touching the employees on pay rising up to Rs. 50. Difficulties have been found, however, in giving effect to a piecemeal scheme, and the Revenue Commissioner has pressed for a revision of the entire subordinate staff, to be introduced simultaneously. The question is under further examination, and in the meantime the lump-sum provision of Rs. 15,000 is repeated in the next budget.

Under Forest we have provided funds for the continuance of the programme of Development Works. A special allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the construction of a new Sandal Koti building in Bangalore.

The decrease of over a lakh under Excise is due to the absence of the special provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs made in the current year for the purchase of the stock and block of the Distillery.

Under the advice of Dr. Sweet, Consultant in Health matters, Government have sanctioned a comprehensive

scheme of re-organisation of the Public Health Department, which includes provision for a Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, to be organised under the guidance of another able officer (Mr. J. J. Mieldazis), whose services have been lent by the Rockefeller Foundation to the State.

The Agricultural budget contains provision for the consolidation and development of activities undertaken during the current year, such as the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur, the Kar Ragi Station at Hunsur, and the Coffee Experimental Farm at Balehonnur.

Under Industries and Commerce, provision has been made for the construction of a new building for the Silk Filature at Mysore and for sericultural expansion, an auxiliary to rural re-construction. The question of installing a Demonstration Silk Weaving and Finishing Plant in the Government Weaving Factory at Mysore is under consideration, and a sum of Rs. 1·20 lakhs has been provisionally allotted for this purpose in the Capital Budget.

You will be interested to learn that Government have been able to effect appreciable reductions in the Army budget. The bullock transport is being replaced by motor lorries, and when the mechanisation of the Transport Corps is complete, about half a lakh of rupees in-recurring expenditure will be saved.

Capital Account, 1930-31.

The grant for Capital Works for the ensuing year has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 77½ lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Railways and Tramways	12 lakhs
Electrical Department	14½ „
Krishnarajasagara	24 „
Industrial and other works	2 „
Iron Works	10 „
New Bangalore Water Supply Project ..	15 „
Total ..	77½ „

Iron Works.

The only item out of these that I think needs any special explanation is the provision of new capital for the Iron Works. It was expected that the operations of the Mysore Iron Works during the year 1929-30 would result in a profit

of about Rs. 2½ lakhs, which was proposed to be transferred to the Depreciation Fund. Judging from the actuals so far available, however, the year's operations are likely to result in a loss of about a lakh of rupees. This loss was in the main incurred in the half-year ending 31st December 1929, and the position for the second half-year is reported to be better. It is hoped that this loss will be practically wiped out, if the Works are able to realise certain claims for rebate of freight paid to Railway Companies. In the circumstances, the position assumed in the Budget of "No profit or loss" is repeated in the Revised for 1929-30.

The Budget for next year provides for the manufacture of 7,200 tons of pipes of large diameter against the order for the Bangalore Water Supply, of cast iron sleepers for the railways, and of gates for the Krishnarajasagara Dam. It is anticipated that the operations during the year 1930-31 will result in a small surplus of Rs. 46,000, which, if realised, will be credited to the Depreciation Fund.

In view of the Works having secured large orders for the manufacture of pipes and of the Krishnarajasagara Waste Weir gates, some additional capital expenditure is found to be necessary. The making of the Waste Weir gates is work of a special kind for which neither the General Foundry nor the Machine Shop is now equipped with the necessary appliances. A large number of gates is required. Our iron is specially adapted for high grade castings, and we hope that outside orders for gates for irrigation works will be received. Again, the Works are not now in a position to give timely deliveries in the case of pipes of small diameter, especially 3″ and 4″, for which there is a growing demand. Similarly, further equipment is necessary for the manufacture of pipe specials on a large scale. The Works have so far bought only the bare minimum plant for making cast iron sleepers. The Mysore Railways have offered to buy these sleepers, and other Railways may also require them. The Forest Department also requires extension of tramways by a few miles during the next year to supply the required quantities of fuel. Lastly, the new Pipe Foundry and the various small additions to the plant, now being made and under contemplation, require more power, which cannot be economically generated with the present equipment. It is therefore under consideration to obtain the extra power required either from an installation of suction gas plant or by generating electricity from water power available in the vicinity of the Works.

In view of these considerations, the Board have asked for a capital grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the following purposes :—

	Rs.
Extension of Tramways	1·50 lakhs
Development of the pipe foundry ..	1·00 ,,
Development of the General Foundry ..	0·50 ,,
Additional equipment of the Sleeper Foundry	0·50 ,,
Development of the Machine Shop ..	1·50 ,,
Additional Power supply	4·00 ,,
Minor Works in respect of main Plant and Town.	1·00 ,,
Total ..	10·00

It is anticipated that during the year a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs will be released from the working advance placed at the disposal of the concern, and it is proposed to use for fixed capital the sum so released from floating capital.

Ways and Means.

As you are aware, the 7 per cent loan floated in 1921 is due for discharge on 1st November 1931. The question of replacing this by a long term loan carrying a lower rate of interest has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. I may recall to your mind that we introduced a scheme of five-year 5 per cent fixed deposits in January 1928, and a promise was held out to depositors that they would be permitted to convert their fixed deposits into paper of the new loan. We have so far received about Rs. 66 lakhs in these fixed deposits. Government have now decided to enter the money market as soon as the conditions are favourable and to invite subscriptions in cash as well as in the form of loan bonds and five-year deposits. An announcement of the terms and conditions of the loan will be made in due course. The flotation of this new loan will not throw any additional burden on the Revenue budget. In our present distribution of the annual revenues, a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs is set apart towards the interest and sinking fund charges of the 7 per cent loan. There is, besides, the interest on the accumulated Sinking Fund, which is held in liquid securities, and amounts approximately to Rs. 5 lakhs. There is thus an assured income of Rs. 34 lakhs from which we hope to meet the service charges, *i.e.*, the interest and sinking fund, of the new loan.

The Gold Mines.

The figures that I have just presented to you suggest a dull, prosaic, unromantic scheme of balancing of ways and means and carrying on what has become almost a routine; but I feel that, if we look for a minute at some of the factors out of which those figures arise, we shall find there an ample element also of romance, in relation to which we have several interesting landmarks before us to-day. Take the Gold Mines, for instance. They are just celebrating their jubilee. Fifty years ago the greater part of the capital that had been put up was exhausted and the question was whether the shareholders should risk the £13,000 that remained to them in one last attempt to find gold, or should divide it up among them. They took the risk, and have since reaped a more than abundant profit. The State meanwhile has recovered from the mines a revenue of over five crores in royalty, a circumstance that has put it in funds for other large capital ventures.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

One of the most important of these is the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls and the generation of electricity therefrom. There were plenty of people to prophesy—some of the wisest among them—that this venture would never succeed, and I think you will agree with me that it has succeeded beyond all expectations, not only in supplying power to the mines, but in putting a girdle of light and power round the State, so that it can compare in respect of these services with some of the most advanced countries in Europe. And this again has yielded to the State in the course of the last 29 years a net revenue of not less than Rs. 2 crores, besides interest on capital. I am sure you will join me in regretting the approaching departure from the State of Mr. Sherman Guy Forbes, who has guided the destinies of the department for the last seventeen years, and has ever been ready to give to the utmost, to all of us who needed it, the benefit of his expert knowledge and his keen business instincts.

Irrigation Works.

The Cauvery Power scheme may be said to have helped towards the inauguration of another, which again needed the greatest courage to put it through, and which again was regarded by many at the time of its first inception as a

gamble, namely, the Krishnarajasagara reservoir. The additions that the reservoir has made to our capital resources have already been included in the figure I gave you under the electrical works. Those that the Irwin Canal will give are yet to come, but I am sure you will agree with me that the benefits, direct and indirect, which will ensue from it to the State, both in the immediate future and to generations yet unborn, will be incalculable.

May I ask you to join your regrets with mine in the approaching departure from our midst of another able officer, Rajasevasakta Mr. John Bhore, who has spent no less than 36 years in the service of the State, while in the last few years he has inaugurated and put into shape the plans of a work of vast importance, namely, the Tippagondanahalli reservoir. This is another landmark in our advance. If we look back to the census of 1891, we find that the population of the combined cities of Bangalore amounted to only 180 thousand. The census of 1921 recorded an increase by 57,000 people, and next year's will surely take us well over the 250,000 mark. In other words, Bangalore has become one of the great cities in India, and the amenities which were provided forty or fifty years ago are quite inadequate now. The question of securing a better means of water supply has for years been under consideration. At last I hope it has been solved, and solved in a way that will serve the city for many generations.

The Iron Works.

There is another great venture, which is still a venture, the Bhadravati Iron Works, on which, unlike the others, the State has so far sustained a net loss of Rs. 2½ crores, inclusive of interest on capital, under circumstances of which I need not remind you. But you will see from the figures that I have given you that we are providing for a considerable expansion in its processes, and therefore of its usefulness, both in training men and in serving the interests of other departments. It is to provide pipes for water works, sluice gates for the Krishnarajasagara, sleepers for the railways, and iron lamp-posts for the electrical works. Meanwhile, if it has not increased its profits, it has enlarged its output, and with that the traffic of our railways, so much so that it is hoping to secure a large rebate owing to its having reached the limit at which lower rates become chargeable.

Avenues for Beneficial Expenditure.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have cited these instances to show you that there is romance as well as drudgery in the State Finance. They will show you also another thing, namely, a number of avenues opening up for beneficial expenditure, and these avenues are only a few among many. Take agriculture. We have it from the Royal Commission that the main need of agriculture, which is the backbone of the country, is to improve the agriculturists, to improve them especially by sanitary and educational measures. We have the generous help of the Rockefeller Foundation in the initiation of the former, and we are making use of its services to the utmost of our power. We have also many schemes for endeavouring to make education of the right kind available to the raiyats, so as to turn out better agriculturists and craftsmen and not to divert all the best brains of the countryside to seek employment in offices in the towns. Take industries. We have abundance of raw materials, but we have a very long road to travel before we can make them into finished articles that can compete with the best produce of other countries. I have outside a box of samples, which I should like you all to see, of fabrics made from Mysore silk, showing what delicate and beautiful goods can be produced from this raw material. I have mentioned among the several schemes that are to be undertaken in the ensuing year the proposed establishment of a small weaving and finishing plant capable of preparing some of these fabrics, but Mr. Krishna Rao and I will not rest content, and I hope you will not either, until we see mills established by enterprising private owners, making in Mysore the choicest fabrics that Mysoreans can desire. Take communications again. There is a revolution going on all the world over as a result of the introduction of the motor. The necessities created by considerations of distance are disappearing. In some countries the small village shopkeeper is being ruined by the competition of the large dealer in the towns, while on the other hand, village schools and hospitals are giving way to larger concentrations at bigger centres ; and so in many other departments in life. These are tendencies that have not affected us radically as yet. We have been more concerned with the unpleasant side of things, the dust which renders houses uninhabitable and the accidents to life and limb. But the other tendencies will make themselves apparent, and we must be prepared for them. We must be

prepared to lay out our roads with as much care and forethought as we do our railways, to bring our bus services all under regular control and regular time-tables, and generally to make this public service of the greatest possible use to the community.

Possible Sources of Income.

These are examples of the avenues for new expenditure that are opening up in every direction. It is almost all expenditure that sooner or later brings an abundant return. There can therefore be no question of hoarding our income. The question is rather how to increase it, so as to cope with the increasing needs. We may hope for some expansion of the revenues of our commercial departments, but this depends, as you will see, on many things, including the lifting of the cloud of depression which is at present over-shadowing all our industries. We may be forced, as other governments have been forced, to impose new taxes to pay for new services, but this is an alternative which I sincerely hope we shall avoid. There is a third possibility of increase,—a possibility which is getting nearer to realisation year by year. I refer of course to the adjustment of our financial relations with the Government of India. I think there can be no doubt that we are paying much more than is our fair contribution to the common purposes of the Imperial Government, and there is one item in particular of the payments that we make that becomes increasingly repugnant as our feeling of national consciousness grows stronger.

The Subsidy.

I refer, of course, to the cash tribute, or subsidy as it is called, to which Mysore has been subject for over a century and a quarter. I am sure you feel with me that such a payment is quite unsuited to modern conditions. Thanks to the personal interest taken by that high-minded statesman and great friend of India, Lord Irwin, the Mysore Subsidy was reduced by 10½ lakhs a few years ago. We felt, and shall always feel, deeply grateful to His Excellency for that act of justice, but I am sure you will all be with me in hoping that, now that the whole system is in the melting pot, the entire subsidy will disappear, and that the financial relations of Mysore with the Government of India will be put on such a basis that her contribution to Imperial purposes will be reduced to the level of other contributors

under whatever system of government may be devised for the future, and that a fair part of what she now contributes may be set free for the improvement of the administration and for the industrial regeneration of the country. I fervently hope that it may be the good fortune of this House—for I don't think that the settlement I have referred to will take longer than three years—to share in the responsibility of disposing of that revenue. This is only a hope, I know, but it is a hope that may justly claim fulfilment.

Political Situation in India.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is just one other subject, upon which I should like to say a word or two as it is very important and of some interest to you. We are living in stirring times. India is in the throes of a supreme crisis. What the upshot of it all will be, no man can tell. We can only hope for the best. We of the Indian States may not be directly involved in the conflict that is going on around us, but the consequences flowing from it are not going to leave us untouched; they will affect us as much as the rest of India.

To my mind the tragedy of the whole situation lies in this. Both sides mean well, both are anxious to advance India's interests. The goal is there ; it stands in shining splendour on the horizon. There is on one side a great and patriotic soul who may be said to represent the spirit of India and to voice her sentiments as probably no one else can do, giving passionate expression, as he does, to the growing feeling of national self-consciousness which has lately swept over the country like a flood tide. And on the other side, representing a great nation, there is a sagacious and highly-esteemed statesman, whose greatness of heart and whose love for our country is recognised by all. Surely, it should not be impossible to bridge the gulf that divides the two sides. India will not forgive any one, whether he is an Indian or not, who interposes obstacles in the way of a peaceful and honourable settlement, and who would instead plunge her in long years of confusion and agony. The British Government have declared Self-Government as the goal of their policy in India, and consequently, it would appear to me that the main function of the Round Table Conference will be to consider how best that goal can be attained in the quickest possible time. At the same time, let us Indians realise that there is not much use in having Self-Government, or, what practically means the same thing,

Dominion Status, if, when we have got it, we do not know what to do with it. Let us by all means make sure that we do reach the Promised Land, but is it not also our duty to see that the orderly march of our caravan (by no means a united or homogeneous body) to that destination is ensured, and that it follows the right road to it, and does not split up on the way, and lose itself in innumerable by-paths ? If the Round Table Conference results in the establishment of the constitution of India on the basis of " a self-governing Dominion," to use the Secretary of State's expression, with necessary safeguards, that ought to satisfy every patriotic Indian.

Among the forces that have helped to bring India together, undoubtedly the most potent are the British connection and the English language. It is they that have created, and are fostering, the spirit of nationalism which is so striking a feature of the life of the country to-day. It is not to the interest of India to eliminate either of these forces before adequate substitutes for them have been found, and this is a process which cannot be accomplished in a day. Never let us forget, as some of our countrymen are inclined to do in their zeal for the speedy attainment of swaraj, that there are certain facts and considerations which cannot be overlooked without serious injury to the interests of the country. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood when I say that patriotic enthusiasm, however estimable it may be in itself, is not the only quality required in our countrymen at the present time. A vast gulf divides an appreciation of realities from mere emotionalism. The longer the country is kept in the present state of ferment the greater is the danger, for we can never tell in India what forms such discontent and disrespect for law and authority may assume if they are allowed to permeate the masses.

God grant to all those in whose hands the destiny of this country rests, wisdom, patience and the readiness to consider the other side's point of view with generous spirit and impartial mind; and let there be a common determination not to allow obstacles to come in the way of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement.

Let us all join with the Society of Friends in hoping that " From this suffering and travail of the soul in India there will yet come a re-birth of freedom which shall bring blessings to both our lands," to India as to England, which is only less dear to us than our own country, for England, in spite of all that could possibly be said against her rule, *has* a claim on India's affection and gratitude.

The address over, MR. H. C. DASAPPA spoke as follows:—

I crave your indulgence, Sir, to just speak a few words on behalf of this Representative House of Mysore, in order to give expression to our sincere feelings of joy at the high distinction of Knighthood conferred on you by His Imperial Majesty. It does not require me to inform this august House as to how far it is merited by you, Sir, because the period of your four years of administration has been one of a grand success. It is an eventful one in so far as some of the best measures, intended for the welfare of the people, have been placed on the Statute Book and some of the greatest and most beautiful capital works have been undertaken. To these we have referred often enough in the past. You, Sir, have been enjoying the confidence of His Highness the Maharaja—one who is so beloved of his subjects—in a manner which probably no predecessor of yours did. And need we say how fully you have deserved the confidence which His Highness has placed in you? I would like to add, in giving expression to our rejoicings, that we, the subjects of His Highness, on our part, have equally great confidence in your administration and in your capacity to steer the ship of State sucessfully.

May I also take this auspicious occasion, Sir, to express our sincere joy to find His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in our midst (cheers) and also to state how sincerely happy we feel that His Highness is in our State and trying to sympathise with and appreciate the various progressive activities in the State? He represents the throne of an enlightened sister State of ours which, I should say, is as much a model as Mysore or any other. We hope that during his stay in Mysore he will find it quite pleasant and that he will enjoy sound health and happiness.

May we also, Sir, join you in congratulating ourselves at the introduction of two lady members into this House? Is there any doubt that their presence in our midst will be of great help in our deliberations, and while helping us directly in the discussions in this House, will at the same time have an indirect effect on the country as a whole, in securing the participation of the women of our land to an increasing extent in the progressive movements of our country?

Sir, I once again thank you for the indulgence you have given me (cheers).

The Kannada translation of the Dewan's Address was

read out by Mr. C. K. Venkataramaiya, Kannada Translator to Government.

The following members were then duly sworn in:—

1. Sri. Kamalamma Dasappa
2. ,, Sakamma
3. Mr. H. C. Dasappa
4. ,, M. S. Linge Gowda
5. ,, G. Siddaveerappa
6. ,, Siddalingasetty
7. ,, K. M. Krishnappa Gowda
8. ,, B. Nanjundaradhya
9. ,, Mari Gowda
10. ,, K. Srikantaiya
11. ,, D. A. Adinarayana
12. ,, Mudlagiri Gowda
13. ,, Puttaswami Gowda
14. ,, Sivananje Gowda
15. ,, S. Devayya
16. ,, Kolla Narasimha Setty
17. ,, H. Basappa
18. ,, Nandi Ramiah
19. ,, N. Balakrishnaiya
20. ,, S. Ramappa
21. ,, H B. Gundappa Gowda
22. ,, B. Dattu Rao
23. ,, G. Shankara Setty
24. ,, D. S. Mallappa
25. ,, Bagamane Devagowda
26. ,, V. Venkatappa
27. ,, Siddegowda
28. ,, B. P. Basappa Setty
29. ,, H. M. Puttaswami Gowda
30. ,, F. M. Abdul Quddus
31. Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah
32. Mr. V. Bandiah
33. ,, T. Madiah Gowda
34. ,, B. S. Puttaswamy
35. Capt. Y. V. Ayya
36. Mr. S. C. Malliah
37. ,, M. C. Linge Gowda
38. ,, G. Mallanna
39. ,, K. V. Thomas
40. ,, N. G. Sanjeeviah
41. ,, M. B. Gurulingiah
42. ,, Veerasanjeeva Gowda
43. ,, A. M. Venkataswamiah
44. ,, Bellulli Chennappa
45. ,, S. Sorappa
46. ,, K. Munivenkatappa
47. ,, M. B. Kappanna Gowda
48. ,, Mahadevappa
49. ,, Kulle Gowda
50. ,, Patel Subbanna

51. Mr. O. V. Rajagopal
52. ,, T. Mariappa
53. ,, C. Parthasarathaiya
54. ,, R. P. Rajanna
55 ,, K. Changalraya Reddy
56. ,, M. Madayya
57. ,, M. Channabasappa
58 ,, Gangi Reddy
59. ,, G. S. Byanna
60. ,, C. Kempanna
61. ,, Abdul Gafoor Sab
62. ,, Bhandi Naranappa
63. ,, G. Chikka Muniappa
64. ,, B. M Muniswamappa
65. ,, R. Puttaveerabhadrappa
66. ,, Patti Basappa
67. ,, Soogoorappa
68. ,, S. Thimmegowda
69. ,, C. Dasappa
70. ,, B. Linge Gowda
71. ,, A. Linge Gowda
72. , P. Chowdiah
73. ,, S Munivenkatappa
74. ,, N. Aappanna Reddy
75. ,, B. Krishnaswami
76. ,, G. K Mallappa
77. , Sarabhanna
78. ,, V. R. Chikkachanna Nanjappa Setty
79. ,, Siddappa *bin* Settara Sivanagappa
80. ,, Mir Mahomed Sahib
81. ,, K. Naganna
82. ,, G. Channappa
83. ,, Nagaboriah
84. ,, Venkatarame Gowda
85. ,, Guruswami Gowda
86. ,, V. Venkataswami Chetty
87. ,, M. C. Cheluviah
88. ,, Channaraya Reddy
89. ,, P. Murugesam Pillay
90. ,, J. R. Isaac
91. Dr D. S. Ramachandra Rao
92. Mr. Channamare Gowda
93. ,, Puttamadappa
94. ,, K. V. Veeranna
95. ,, Sivananje Gowda
96. ,, Mudegowdappa
97. ,, Madehalli Basaviah
98. ,, T. M. Kapani Gowda
99. ,, J. S. Mahalingappa
100. ,, B. D. Naidu
101 ,, L Vema Reddy
102. ,, Shadaksharappa
103. ,, Sylvester Pais
104. ,, Yajaman Ve.rappachari

105. Mr. Muniswami Chetty
106. ,, Bale Gowda
107. ,, M. Nanjappa
108. ,, Hanume Gowda
109. ,, Rangadasiah
110. ,, Chikkaramiah
111. ,, B. Oosman Khan
112. ,, Veeregowda
113. ,, Venkate Gowda
114. ,, G. P. Rangappa
115. ,, Patel Easwarappa
116. ,, B. L. Byanna
117. ,, Sannagundappa
118. ,, D. Venkata Setty
119. ,, Patel Nanje Gowda
120. ,, Kulume Chikkanna
121. ,, S. V. Hanumantha Raju
122. ,, Ramalingam
123. ,, Mohamed Sait
124. ,, Syed Ismail
125. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan
126. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Sindia
127. ,, K. Ramiah Setty
128. Lokahithaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs
129. Mr. W. H. Hanumanthappa
130. ,, P Subbarama Chetty
131. ,, V. Ramalingam Setty
132. ,, K. Khanakoti Chetty
133. ,, Rangaswami Chetty
134. ,, Ibrahim Khan
135. ,, S. I. Mumthaz
136. ,, Syed Khaja Peeran
137. ,, Chinivar Padmarajiah
138. ,, M. Abdul Aziz
139. ,, R. Gopalaswami Iyer
140. ,, H. Rangappa
141. ,, P. Thimmarayappa
142. ,, Honnasiddaiya
143. ,, S. Thontarya
144. ,, Bachu Sreenivasaiya
145. ,, K. T. Satyanarayana Setty
146. ,, J. Mohamed Imam
147. ,, K. A. Rahim
148. Dharmapravartha M. L. Nagappa Setty
149. Mr. N. Y. Narayana Murthy
150 ,, M. Ramaswamy
151. ,, Siddalingiah Devaru
152. ,, Belur Srinivasa Iyengar
153. ,, B. Gopalachar
154. ,, Bhaskarappa
155. ,, K. Ramakrishna Iyer
156. ,, D. Srikanta Rao
157. ,, Siddhanti Rama Sastry
158. ,, B. Chandrasekhara Upadhya

159. Mr. H. V. Hanumantha Setty
160. ,, A. V. Suryanarayana Setty
161. ,, Bhupalam Nanjundiah
162. ,, Jatra Naik
163. ,, Doddalinga Naik
164. ,, B. Sitharamaiya
165. ,, Haveri Basappa
166. ,, M. N. Naganna
167. ,, R. Bharmappa Naik
168. ,, K. Ibrahim Khan
169. ,, H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar
170. ,, Kattehalli Giddegowda
171. ,, Bale Venkatasamaiya
172. ,, K. Ramanna
173. ,, Y. K. Channaveerappa
174. ,, A. Narayana Iyengar
175. ,, M. P. Somasekhara Rao
176. ,, Hosakoppa Krishna Rao
177. ,, T. S Venkatappa
178. ,, S. Visvesvara Rao
179. ,, S. Venkatasami Gowda
180. ,, R. Subba Rao
181. ,, B. Srinivasa Iyengar
182. ,, S N. Sitarama Rao
183. ,, A. K. Venkatavaradachar
184. ,, Tudki Ramanna Gowda
185. ,, H. Srinivasa Naik
186. ,, R. Devaiya
187. ,, S. Nanjiah Setty
188. ,, Siddarama Setty
189. ,, D. Basappa Gowda
190. ,, K. Holeyappa
191. ,, Surangi Siddabasappa
192. ,, M. Basappa *bin* Karibasappa Gowda
193. ,, P. Sitaramaiya
194. ,, K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar
195. ,, T. Siddalingaiya
196. ,, D. Kongadiappa
197. ,, Doddamane Halappa *bin* Veerappa
198. ,, V. R. Mudduveeriah
199. ,, K. Thimme Gowda *bin* Obalegowda
200. ,, Savandiah
201. ,, G. C. Mahalingappa
202. ,, Venkatasubba Setty
203. ,, Gurukar Nanjappa
204. ,, Thimmappa
205. ,, G. Karianna
206. ,, Thammanna
207. ,, Sanikam Krishnaiya
208. ,, P. S. Nanjappa
209. ,, C. Subbanna Naik
210. ,, Y. Chandrasekarappa
211. ,, Basaviah
212. ,, Kappanna Gowda

213. Mr. A. Kanchappa
214. ,, B. K. Some Gowda
215. ,, B. Devappa Gowda
216. ,, Mallesa Gowda
217. ,, K. Narayana Setty
218. ,, Manjanna
219. ,, Lingadahalli Siddappa
220. ,, Basappa Gowda
221. ,, Kollappa Gowda
222. ,, Gojjanur Channappa Setty
223. ,, Mulbagal Krishnappa
224. ,, V. V. Iyer
225. ,, Navale Ananda Rao
226. ,, Mokhtesar Patel Dyavappagowda
227. ,, Mande Patel Manje Gowda
228. ,, Huche Gowda
229. ,, Aramballi Putte Gowda
230. ,, Ramappa Gowda *bin* Veerappa Gowda
231. ,, M. Venkatarayappa
232. ,, M. Abdul Jabbar
233. ,, Koratagere Santaveerappa
234. ,, G. Ramaiya
235. ,, B. Venkataramiah
236. ,, H. C. Veerabhadrappa
237. ,, S. M. Sivalingappa
238. ,, Gurukar Venkataramane Gowda
239. ,, Nadig Basappa
240. ,, Desada Yajman Siddappa
241. ,, E. W Rutherford
242. ,, K. Y. T. Venkatachaliah
243. ,, Patel Puttuswamiah
244. ,, Hiranye Gowda
245. ,, K. B. Srirama Reddy
246. ,, Rame Gowda
247. ,, N. Channappa
248. ,, Marale Gowda
249. ,, Dodde Gowda
250. ,, Chowdri Abdul Razak
251. ,, Murigappa
252. ,, H. Honnaiya
253. ,, H. K. Madaiya
254. ,, M. Subbaiya
255. ,, H. N. Parameswarappa Gowda
256. ,, K. M. Nagaiya
257. ,, Abdul Aziz
258. ,, F. M. Xavier
259. ,, Veerabasappa

At 3 P.M., the House adjourned for lunch and thereafter, elections were held from the Representative Assembly to (1) the Legislative Council, (2) the three Boards of the Economic Conference, *viz.*, Education, Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce, and (3) the panels of the three

Standing Committees, *viz.*, those for (*a*) Railways, Electrical and Public Works, (*b*) Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health, and (*c*) Finance and Taxation.